

The Latest News

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THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Negotiations with the Northwestern Tribes. Omaha, Sept. 25.—General Curtis, Colonel Kyler and Mr. Guernsey, members of the Commission to make a treaty of peace with the Northwestern tribes, have reached Sioux City, where they were joined by General Sibley and Surgeon Wood. They expect to reach Fort Snelling, where the great council is to be held, in about two weeks. Governor Edmunds will join them at Yankton. Commissioner Road is at Crow Creek. From the latest intelligence it appears doubtful whether many Indians will be at Fort Snelling to meet them. This may cause a delay of several weeks. The Hon. A. W. Hubbard, of the Congressional Committee to Investigate Indian Affairs, accompanies the Commissioners.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Commissioners appointed to treat with the Northwestern Indian tribes at Fort Snelling have concluded their negotiations and been uniformly successful.

From Boston.

Great Bank Robbery—\$300,000 Stolen. Boston, Sept. 25. The Concord National Bank of Concord, Mass., was entered between half-past one and two o'clock to-day, when the Cashier was at dinner, and the safe robbed of \$300,000, consisting of United States bonds and money. A large reward will be offered for this money, when the number of the bonds are made out. These bonds belong to the Bank and to individuals, who deposited them for safe keeping.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Four Oared Race Between the Ward Brothers and the Higgin Brothers.

Sino Sing, Sept. 25.—The great four-oared boat race between the Ward Brothers of Newburgh, and the Higgin Brothers of New York City, for the championship of America, and a stake of \$2,000, came off on the river opposite this village to-day. The race, which was closely contested throughout, was won by the Ward Brothers, their beating their opponents forty-five seconds. The distance rowed was five miles.

The Base Ball Game Between the Atlantic and Lowell Club.

Boston, Sept. 25.—The base ball game between the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Lowell Club to-day, was witnessed by five thousand persons. It was a handsome game. The Lowell's fielding was splendid. The Atlantic won, the score being 20 to 10. Home runs were made by Start, who got three, and Nelson and Joslin, one each. To-morrow the Atlantic play the Trinitarian Club; Wednesday they play the Harvard University Club; here; and Thursday the Charter Oak, at Hartford.

LABOR MOVEMENT.

New York State Trades Assembly.

Albany, Sept. 25.—The State Trades Assembly met in this city to-day, Mr. Stevens, Vice-President, presiding. Delegates are in attendance from New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Schenectady and Auburn. Committees were appointed to recommend such action to the Assembly as they should deem proper, relative to State Prison labor, the apprentice system, and the right number of hours for a labor movement. The Committee on Prison Labor advised the support of the bill introduced into the last Legislature by Mr. Van Buren. The other committees will report to-morrow.

From Europe.

Five Days' Later News.

Further Point, Sept. 25.—The steamship Moravian, from Londonderry, the 15th inst., has arrived.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian movement continued to cause some apprehension. A meeting was to be held on the 14th inst. of the magistrates of the county of Cork, convened by Lord Fermoy, to consider what steps were necessary to be taken in view of the progress of the Fenian movement in that section. The London Daily News, in an editorial on the subject says: "The Fenian movement is confined chiefly to laborers, idlers and wasters of low degree. The influence of the country, and above all, the Catholic clergy is on the side of order. It will soon appear what the Government means to do. It is clear that there is no time to be lost. There will be no question on either side of the Irish Channel of putting down the movement. As a work of mercy it must be done. There must be prompt, careful and complete prevention and repression of the rebellion, whether weak or formidable. It would be a great mercy to Ireland if every Fenian leader were at once put on trial."

The Times says, that in the absence of precise information concerning Fenianism, it is impossible to determine what significance is to be attributed to reported movements of members of the Order—but the amount of repression will be confined to the lowest class of the Irish people.

The Channel fleet has left Portsmouth for the Irish coast, but Fenianism had nothing to do with its movement.

The St. Lezer was won by the French horse Gladiateur. Regalia was second and Archimedes third. Fourteen horses ran. Gladiateur won by three lengths. After the race application was made to the stewards of the Jockey Club to have the winner examined as to his age. They refused and the subject is finally dropped.

Sutherland's Circular, of the evening of the 13th, says:

Five-twentieths have been dull and heavy, but without any noteworthy change in price. The chief feature has been a large demand for Erie, at steadily advancing prices. The buying has been of very good description, resulting in an improvement on the week of more than two dollars, the closing price being 65 1/2. Illinois Central shares have in some degree sympathized in the rise, as they closed at 79 1/2, or nearly a dollar over last week.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—The Stockholders of the American Telegraph Company have held a meeting, and unanimously adopted the report of the Directors that a new contract be made for the building of another cable, to be laid next summer. The question of raising additional capital was postponed for another meeting, which is to be held on the 12th of October.

FRANCE.

The MONITEUR says that the great powers have removed all difficulty relative to the treaty for the navigation of the Danube. The treaty will be signed shortly.

There was a great disturbance at the service of the Davenport Brothers in Paris. The brothers were loudly hissed. The police cleared the room and returned the entrance money. One of the spectators discovered their secret.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

A ministerial journal of Berlin says that the payment of indemnity to Austria for the Duchy of Lauenburg will be made for the present from the King of Prussia's private purse, and that the occupation of Lauenburg will take place without delay. The further settlement of its position towards the Prussian crown is postponed.

Berlin correspondence says that the Prussian stipulations of February remain in full force. On the one hand, the establishment of another government is no longer thought of; on the other hand, Austria, in addition to the cessation of Rastenburg, has yielded to the most material demands made by Prussia. The Prussian Convention, in maintaining the present amicable relations between the two Powers, took an important step toward the fulfillment of the hopes and demands of Prussia.

The Reichstag have introduced the new Brazilian

five percent. loan for five millions sterling in the London Market. The subscription price is 74, payable in installments extending over twelve months.

News by the Steamships Etna and Virginia.

The following is a summary of the news by the steamships Etna and Virginia, which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 13th inst.:

The London Times has an editorial strongly denouncing the continued wanton and vindictive depredations of the Shenandoah, and sharing in the indignation of America against her. It says that Capt. Waddell is acting on his own responsibility, and unless he can clearly show he had no knowledge of what was known to everybody else in the same latitude, he has no claim to mercy. The Times adds that England has done all that international law requires in the matter, but suggests that she might, under the circumstances, go further, and that British ships of war should be instructed to treat the Shenandoah as an enemy. The Times also states that the United States in stopping her outrages, it trusts that the instructions to this effect will be sent to the British commander in the Pacific.

The Times publishes a letter from ex-Secretary Benjamin, denying that the Rebel Government treated Federal prisoners with cruelty, and vindictive Jefferson Davis from charges of inhumanity. Mr. Benjamin says that the chief cause of the suffering was the course of the Federal Government relative to the exchange of prisoners.

The Times, in the following day, published a letter from a naval officer, denying Mr. Benjamin's statement.

The British Parliament has been again prorogued. The meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the Queen of Spain, at San Sebastian, was most cordial.

General Lamorieiere is dead.

The matrimonial alliance reported between Prince Leopold of Italy, and Princess Isabella of Spain, is unconfirmed.

The murder of Ott by Count Erffmeyer, was being investigated by a Commission. It is again stated that France disavowed the murder.

Latest Commercial.

The sales of cotton for the week in the Liverpool market were 11,000 bales. American was bid 1/2 lower on the week, and other descriptions were bid lower. The sales on Friday were 20,000 bales, closing with an upward tendency.

Headstuffs quiet but steady on the 15th. Provisions firm and unchanged, except lard, which was buoyant.

Closed on Friday at 90 1/2, 80 1/2 for money. U. S. Five-Twenties, 63 1/2. Erie shares 67. Illinois Central 79 1/2.

The Execution of Barrero, Ex-President of San Salvador.

Gerardo Barrero, formerly President of San Salvador, was the victim of a revolt of certain of his people, aided, it is alleged, by the army of Guatemala. He fled from his capital in 1863, and Duran was elected President in his stead. Barrero came to this country, where he made many friends. Two or three months ago he started to return to his native land, and was received with honor in his favor. While he was on the way, his adherents were routed in a battle with the forces of Duran. The vessel in which he embarked was struck by lightning, and obliged to put into the port of Rivas, Nicaragua. The United States Consul there declared that the vessel's papers were forged, and the vessel was seized by the Nicaraguan government. It appears there is an extradition treaty between Nicaragua and San Salvador; and the latter power demanded the possession of Barrero. The Nicaraguan authorities gave him up with the express stipulation that he should be tried, and Barrero was now a prisoner to the capital where, as recently he had been the chief magistrate. Here he was tried by court martial, and notwithstanding the stipulation with Nicaragua, was sentenced to death. The unfortunate man, having been told about midnight of the 25th ultimo, that he had but six hours to live, proceeded to the prison chapel where he spent some time in religious preparation, attended by the Bishop Salgado. Here also he made his will. At half-past one on the morning of the 26th, Barrero was conducted to the scaffold, escorted by a small military force. The sentence was again read, and the bishop exhorted and prayed with the condemned man. Barrero bade farewell to several friends, and charged Gen. Gonzalez with the care of his remains. He requested his confessor to have a mass said quietly and without pomp for the repose of his soul, and then met death with a brave resignation. According to his last wish, his body was interred in the church called Del Calvario.

News Items.

(By Telegraph to the New York Sun.)

The Wilmington (Ky.) Rolling Mill was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, \$20,000.

The rebellion in San Salvador is withdrawn.

Mr. J. Jones has reached Fort Monroe from Eastern Shore, under arrest. It is said that he was the Private Secretary of Secretary Mallory, of the Confederacy.

The 55th Colored regiment, Mass. volunteers, came up to Boston from Gallipoli Island yesterday, and received a splendid reception, terminating with a review and collation, on the Common.

The regiment was then dismissed, and a large number of the soldiers left for the West, where they were recruited.

The propeller Buckeye, from Ogdensburg, N. Y., with passengers and merchandise for Toledo, on Sunday morning struck a sunken rock in the St. Lawrence river, and sunk in 70 feet of water. The passengers were aroused, but hardly had time to realize their peril, when the boat slid from the rock and sunk. Three passengers are known to have been lost. As the boat went down, three men were seen in the water under the stern, and it is feared they also were lost. A steamer saved the other passengers.

General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Sun.)

The pardon of De Bow, the Southern reviewer, has confirmed.

Gen. Curtis Lea and Major Blair, formerly officers in the rebel army, have just been elected to Professorships in the Virginia Military Institute. Gen. Curtis Lea is a son of Gen. R. E. Lee.

The present Connecticut tobacco crop will be, probably, the heaviest ever known. At present prices its value will not fall short of six millions of dollars.

A most outrageous act of cruelty was committed on the Galena, O. R. R., on Thursday. A drove of eighteen cattle, described as Chicago, were crowded into one car, and during the upstroke of them were smothered to death.

Boys burglars entered a house in Detroit, Michigan, last week, and threw a candle, containing a crying baby against the wall, killing the child. Two ladies in bed were threatened with death if they made a noise while the plunder was being effected.

A man named O'Brien, an old employee on the wharf at Toronto, was last Thursday killed in Scott's store house while shovelling barley, by getting into the current of grain running down a spout. He was covered by four thousand bushels of barley.

A summary of the most prominent clergymen of Philadelphia have recently formed a base-clergy, and on Saturday last made their appearance in public as athletes, in true club style—clubs, caps and all. They exhibited much agility, and their presence

on the ground was the means of attracting thither a large number of spectators.

The Naval Academy will be in active operation by the 1st of October. The following vessels are attached to the Academy: Constitution and San Antonio; Massachusetts and Marion; sloop-of-war; Winnebago, Marble Head, Porwunkie, Mercury and Rhoebe, steamers; America, yacht. The ship Savannah is attached to the Naval Apprentice School.

A CALIFORNIAN journal says that the Chinese residents of San Francisco are making rapid strides in civilization, and are fast adapting themselves to Western customs and manners. There is also a marked improvement in their taste in criminal directions; and, instead of continuing to pilfer chickens from poultry yards, they are now robbing banks.

Mrs. STEVENSON, with her daughter and two sons, arrived at St. Louis from Texas on Friday last. She was accompanied by Gen. Edwin W. Price, who left New York, about two months ago, and went to Texas after the family. Mrs. Price is not aware of the exact whereabouts of General Sterling Price and her third son, who accompanied his father into Mexico. When last heard from they were in the City of Mexico.

J. W. BENT, Esq., chief counsel for the boat owners of this city, is said, has made arrangements for the trial of the case of George, to co-operate with him in defending those now on trial, and such others, including Jeff Davis, Benjamin, Seldon and Mallory, as may have charges brought against them. The evidence shows that Jeff Davis sent men to burn the great bridge near Louisville, and that Benjamin agreed to pay them \$400,000 for the same.

The first vessel from Greenland that ever arrived at Philadelphia came into that port on Friday. She comes from Ivigut, whither she was dispatched in July last, by a Polar light firm, for a cargo of khalite, an article of rock used in the manufacture of glass, and which is dug from the mountains of that region. The round trip was made in two months and twenty days, of which were continued in getting through the ice in the harbor of Ivigut.

A most terrible and disastrous explosion occurred on board the steamer Nimrod, plying between Oil City and Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday last, by which five persons were instantly killed and two dangerously wounded. At the time of the disaster the boat lay moored at her pier in the last named city, being also laden with coal, which she had just towed down the river, both of which were totally demolished; so complete being the destruction that not a vestige of either was left above water.

The Louisville JOURNAL says: "There are no guerrillas in Kentucky—except those in dress and on trial for their lives. The rich Bluegrass region no longer feels the devastation of their incursions—the halls and hollows of the Kentucky border no longer resound with their vandals' shouts, or afford hiding-places for their forlorned heads. The military tribunals of the State have done the work for these destroyers of human life and loss of law and order."

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS, under directions from the War Department, has proposed to turn over the Mason and Dixon Railroad in Georgia to a "Railroad Commission" and local directors, whom he can conscientiously approve of and accept, and upon the further conditions that bond shall be given, and an account shall be taken of expenditures, receipts, &c. These terms have been complied with by the Governor, and the Board is now proceeding to comply therewith—when consummated, the road will again be under the control of the State.

As soon as the dispatch reached Acapulco giving the news of the destruction of American whalers by the rebel pirate Shenandoah, the commander of the English war steamer Devastation, then lying in the harbor, sought an interview with Captain G. H. Scott, of the United States steamer Saratoga, and inquired of him what he could do to assist in the pursuit of the Shenandoah, and should that rebel cruiser as a pirate and capture her wherever she might be found. He was as good as his word, and left the port as soon as his ship could be got under way.

At Gros Point, on the 24, (a Paris correspondent writes) an unprejudiced hearer bore to his place of rest the last of the first Emperor's Mamelukes, Balouz Babaki, of the Old Guard, on whose coffin was laid the legendary cross conferred by Napoleon's own hand on the field of Eylau, where the deceased got his first wound. Half his right foot had been frozen off in the retreat from Moscow, up to which time he had been in every battle beyond the Rube. The group of Mamelukes who tottered after their Egyptian comrade's corpse were the only mourners in attendance.

The first report of the sanitary condition of the freedmen in North Carolina has just been received at the Freedmen's Bureau. The colonies reported upon are two in the neighborhood of Newbern, containing seven thousand two hundred negroes; one on Roanoke Island, with a population of thirty-five hundred; and one at Beaufort with five hundred. Out of these numbers four thousand three hundred are stated to be dependent upon the government. At Newbern and Roanoke Island a large proportion of freedmen are attacked with fevers, such as the epidemic of Beaufort the small-pox has appeared among them.

Col. A. R. McKee, U. S. Consul at the port of Panama, died on the 24th inst. He had been suffering from dysentery for a length of time. The funeral took place on the 25th inst. at the residence of the Consul, where a large number of friends attended the ceremony. The remains of the late Consul will be taken to his home in Kentucky, where he is buried.

An old gentleman in England recently opened a letter addressed to him, and containing suggestions from a friend to enter into a novel which he (the son) was privately writing. The father was exceedingly surprised and frightened upon reading the following words: "Dear Son:—You really must show more caution in constructing your plots, or the governor will be sure to discover the real state of things in the cellar, and then your secret will be out. You consulted me about the suggestion. I certainly think you are giving it to him in rather large doses, and if I were you I would not have two illegitimate children. One is quite sufficient. Let Emily put her mother in a mail house. It will answer your purpose well to have the girl out of the way. I think your forgery is far too small a sum. Make it three thousand. Leave the rest of your particularly nice family circle alone. I will finish them off, and send you back the 'Mail dagger' afterwards by book post. Yours, Jack."

A Visit to President Juarez.

A correspondent of the Chicago REPUBLICAN, writing from El Paso, gives the following account of a visit to President Juarez:

Under convoy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs we went to the President's lodgings, and without any unnecessary ceremony were ushered into his apartments. We had scarcely entered when Juarez came forth from an inner room. Let me try to give you a description of him: Señor Juarez seems to be in the neighborhood of fifty, is of low stature, stoutly built, but though broad in proportion to his height, not corpulent. He is not much taller than the late Senator Douglas, though much stouter formed. His face is Indian in every feature; there is no mistake about it. I should have recognized him anywhere as an undeniable Pueblo. He has a good, clear, steady eye, indicative of self-possession and quiet but keen penetration. He has a well-formed,

well-developed head. His hair is the straight, coarse, thick, blue-black hair of the Pueblo. His nose is aquiline and prominent. His mouth is the curves (and, if I may venture the expression), lips, tightly-closed Indian mouth. It is very indicative of quiet but deep determination. All these features, however, harmonize into a very pleasing ensemble, and we were all much pleased with the President. Judging him physiognomically, I should take him for a man of sound common sense, of honest purpose and resolution. There was nothing whatever in his manner, appearance or actions to indicate that he considers himself struggling in the last agonies of an all but lost cause. I observed, however, that in regard to the proficiency in that language—as in regard to many other things between heaven and earth—rumor was mistaken. The conversation was carried on thenceforward through the medium of the Minister of Finance, Señor Yglesias, who speaks English very well, though, strange to say, he has never resided in an English-speaking country, and never was out of the city of Mexico, until, as he said to me, 'his duty as a Mexican and to his government caused him to leave it.' He is a very intelligent and interesting man, and looks as if his convictions of duty had bound him to the fortunes of Juarez. He seems to be in rather delicate health, of a nervous organization, has regular features, olive complexion, a good head, and wears spectacles. Nothing was said about Mexican affairs. The conversation was quite general, and Juarez seemed very much at home and quietly genial and good-hearted. Our affairs seemed to interest him and his ministers very much. They asked about several of our generals, and seemed to be pretty well informed as to what they have done during the war. They expressed a strong hope that the army would be kept up to an imposing strength until the process of reconstruction should be completely and satisfactorily concluded.

THE TRIAL OF NAVAL ENGINES.

The Accident to the Algonquin—Statement of Results up to the time she stopped—The Algonquin Ahead on Coal—The Winoski Ahead on Revolutions.

A card from Mr. Dickinson announces that the Algonquin stopped working at a late hour on Sunday night, in consequence of an accident to the feed pipe. This feed pipe was not of copper, but of cast iron, about a 1/2-inch thick, and has the appearance of being a perfect casting. The piece blown out (for such was the accident) is about 7 inches long by 3 inches wide, and was found lying near the place from whence it came. All that were on board and in the vicinity of the vessel at that time may congratulate themselves upon the fact that it was no worse, and that it was not some other portion of the machinery. There can be no question but that the high steam carried and the consequent strain arising from driving a vessel at the dock, tends to use her up, and experienced engineers have wondered how she stood it so well. She has had a number of mishaps, all charged to carelessness. If this be the fact, something ought to be done to put more careful people on board, or some time she will go up higher than the Central Park balloon. When she stopped running she had on the dock her credit coal weighing 2,626 pounds, but the Winoski was 337 revolutions ahead of her, and allowing her the weight of coal in the furnaces, which are 56 square feet longer than the Algonquin's, the coal in them will weigh 1,637 pounds, making a difference in favor of the Algonquin of 989 pounds. During Sunday night and Monday before noon, the Winoski averaged 14 1/2 turns per minute, or say 16 1/2 pounds of steam, everything about the engine working very nicely in every respect. There is no question but the Winoski has a superior engine, and it is manipulated with the most consummate skill. During the day the Winoski averaged 16 revolutions, she evidently picking up quite rapidly. As the position of affairs is now understood, the Winoski will complete her 96 hours, which will be this afternoon. The ships will then both be prepared, and start afresh for another 96 hours on the same test. A limited number of visitors visited the vessels yesterday.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER—PRESENCE OF MIND OF THE LADY PASSENGERS.

As the steamer Plymouth Rock, of the Fall River line, was passing Whitehall Slip, on her trip East, last evening, at a quarter past five o'clock, fire was discovered forward of the starboard boiler, and in a short time large volumes of black smoke were seen to ascend. The boat was headed in for the Piers on the East River, and stopped. By this time the pumps of the steamer were at work, and the hand pumps were also worked with a will seldom equalled. After a detention of fifteen minutes, the fire was subdued, and the steamer proceeded on her way. Not the slightest excitement was shown among the passengers. Some ladies sitting aft when the fire commenced, did not leave their seats during the whole time of the burning. The steamer City of New York and Newport lay close by the Plymouth Rock until all danger was past.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The fair was well attended yesterday. A series of concerts was inaugurated yesterday afternoon in the piano and organ room. It is expected that some of the first organs in the city will play at these concerts. General Joseph Hooker, it is expected, will deliver a lecture on American Machinery on Friday next, and Professor Lowe has been invited to give a lecture on ballooning, a subject upon which he often gets "high" though he is "low" (e).

DEATH OF CAPTAIN CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—A very large meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening at the Club Rooms in Union Square, for the purpose of taking some action on the death of their President, Captain Charles H. Marshall, who died on Saturday night at his residence in East 14th street, as reported in the Sun of yesterday. Appropriate addresses were made, and resolutions suitable to the occasion were adopted. The funeral of Captain Marshall will take place at 3 o'clock to-day, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 14th street and Second avenue.

A meeting of this body will be held this evening, at the Club Rooms in Union Square, for the purpose of giving a reception to the Hon. Mr. Cassingham, an English M. P. Mr. Cassingham is expected to give his views on English and American affairs.

DEATH OF THE WARDEN OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

Mr. John E. White, for several years Warden of Bellevue Hospital, died of inflammatory rheumatism on Saturday. The city loses by his death a faithful officer and an upright citizen.

VISIT OF THE ST. LOUIS COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday noon, the delegation representing the Common Council of St. Louis, Missouri, called upon the Mayor, who took the gentlemen through his office, and subsequently to the Governor's Room, where an inspection of the portraits of the